Albert R. Mead, 1915–2009, noted American malacologist: An obituary

A.C. van Bruggen

Netherlands Centre for Biodiversity/National Museum of Natural History P.O. Box 9517 2300 RA Leiden, THE NETHERLANDS Dolf.vanBruggen@ncbnaturalis.nl acvanbruggen@hetnet.nl

J.I. Mead

Department of Geosciences 100 CR Drive East Tennessee State University, Box 70357 Johnson City, TN 37614 USA Mead@mail.etsu.edu

INTRODUCTION

The noted American malacologist Albert Raymond Mead (Figures 1–3) died in Tucson, Arizona, on 13 March 2009. An obituary is presented here by a foreign eolleague, friend and admirer, and Al Mead's son, in order to sketch a more complete picture beyond that published in various short obituary notices (e.g., Anonymous, 2009a–e; Bruggen, 2009; also in local newspapers).

Al, as he was affectionally known, was born on 17 July 1915 in San Jose, California. He earned his B.Sc. in entomology in 1938 at the University of California at Berkeley. From 1938 to 1940, Mead was at Cornell University (Ithaea, New York) where he was a Schaife Scholar and a John Henry Comstock Scholar in entomology. In 1940–1941, he was a graduate teaching assistant at the College of Agriculture at Davis (whieh, in 1959, became the University of California at Davis) and worked at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Returning to Cornell University, Mead earned his Ph.D. in 1942. While at Davis, he met a fellow student who became the love of his life, Eleanor Morrow; they married on 8 February 1942, a marriage that lasted 67 years until Al's death.

In 1942, Mead entered the U.S. Army as a 2^{nd} Lieutenant in the Medical Administration Corps and progressed to the rank of Captain. From 1943 to 1945, he was Parasitologist for the Western African Service Command (Inter-Allied Malaria Control Unit) in the Gold Coast (now Ghana, West Africa) where he was introduced to, and fascinated by, the study of the Achatinidae, the giant African snails. During his stay in Africa, Al befriended the Belgian scientist Dr. Joseph Charles Bequaert (1886–1982), who was working for the Belgian government as an entomologist. Following his work in Africa, Mead was transferred to the South Pacific theater of World War II where he continued his work on the pestiferous Giant African Snail (Achatina fulica). It was there that he met Dr. Yoshio Kondo

(1910–1990), who later worked at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, and was a life-long friend.

After an honorable diseharge from the U.S. Army at the end of World War II, Mead was awarded in 1946 a Postdoctoral Research Fellowship in Zoology at the University of California at Berkeley. In 1947, he subsequently obtained his life-long job as a Professor at the University of Arizona in Tueson. In 1952, he earned a Full Professor position and became Head of the Department of Zoology in 1956. He stepped down as department head in 1967. From 1967 to 1970, he was Chairman of the University of Arizona Marine Seienees Committee. From 1976 to 1980, Mead was the Associate Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. Upon retirement from the University of Arizona in 1985, Al became Professor Emeritus, having served almost 40 years. He was then able to devote all of his time to research of his scientifie passion, the giant African snails.

Mead served as the Ph.D. thesis ehair for a number of graduate students at the University of Arizona and also served on the thesis ecommittees for other graduate students. Many of those developed into respected scientists, one even becoming a faculty colleague of Mead at the University of Arizona (Walter Miller).

Al Mead was a clear proponent of professional societies and the dissemination of science. He was Chairman of the Pacific Division and National Vice President of the American Malacological Union in 1957, and President in 1963. In 1958, he became a Fellow and then President of the Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and by 1987 he was honored as an AAAS 50-year member. Mead was a Charter Member of the Arizona Academy of Science and its President in 1957. He was also a Charter Member of the Western Society of Malaeologists and the Society of Invertebrate Pathology. Internationally he played a role in the Unitas Malacologica Europaea, later Unitas Malacologiea—the world

2

Figures 1–3. Albert R. Mead. 1, 2. In action in West Africa, 2nd lieutenant US Army (1943–1945). 2. As the world-renowned achatinid specialist at the University of Arizona (1990s).

body of malacologists. This institution organized the European Malacological Congresses, which evolved into the International Malacological Congresses. Al and Eleanor Mead always attended and Al never failed to lecture on his favorite achatinids, reason why many of his publications are abstracts of lectures at various meetings. Although trained as an entomologist, Mead soon devoted his attention to the mollusks. Initially he was fascinated by the giant slugs of California (see his papers of 1942 and 1943 which derive from his Ph.D. dissertation; also 1960) but his professional career blossomed when he began researching the giant African snail in

Hawaii. Dr. Bequaert eneouraged Mead to investigate the genitalia of the Achatinidae beeause he himself had met with difficulties in delimiting the giant Afriean snail species on their shells alone. Indeed, the holdings of the family Achatinidae of most major museums usually were (and still are) limited to empty shells. Preliminary work by Henry A. Pilsbry (1862-1957) was the basis for Mcad's 1950 work which established his fame as an achatinid specialist. In subsequent years he worked on the biology of the pest species Achatina fulica, publishing prolifically on this subject. His authoritative 1961 book became an instant best seller, and is now available on the Internet; an important update was published in 1979 in a multivolume book entitled "Pulmonates." He only returned to his beloved aehatinid genital anatomy in the late seventies of last century; his 1979 paper was his first paper in that field after his 1950 anatomieal treatise). His work in "economic malacology" (aecording to Alan Kabat, in litt., a term not first eoined by Mead, ef. Bullen, 1905: 313) was published in the form of numerous short papers and reports in sometimes obseure and even ephemeral journals. At the same time, he also wrote a very widely distributed article for Reader's Digest (1949), with translations in several other languages. We have attempted to eollate all publications and the list below (partly based on Mead's own notes) is as complete and as accurate as possible.

Always searching for material, Al traveled around the United States and later in western and central Europe, trying to trace old and new aehatinid material, particularly type and preserved specimens. Some of these trips at that time were quite adventurous, even erossing the Iron Curtain into East Berlin (then in East Germany, D.D.R., a communist state). Al, the 'traveling snailsman' as he termed himself, always accompanied by Eleanor (who looked after accomodation and catering), made prolifie notes and subsequently borrowed material to study and dissect at home. One of the important diseoveries of those dissections was that the Madagasean genus Leucotaenius was not an achatinid, but rather belongs to the family Acavidae (1986). Thus, the Aehatinidae are not indigenous to this island. The museums actively collecting achatinids (London, Tervuren, Leiden) were repeatedly visited and the senior author has fond memories of these sojourns. When in Leiden, the Meads always bedded down in a little local hotel not far from our (ACvB) house, Het Witte Huis (The White House) in Oegstgeest, the name of which appealed to Al's sense of humor.

The significance of Mead's research in the Achatinidac not only encompasses his detailed anatomical and systematic work, but also his recognition of the consequences of trying to control *Achatina* (and other non-native mollusks) when they were introduced into new regions. At times his views were controversial but his opinion was always based on the results of careful research. After Pilsbry, Mead was the first to study the genital anatomy of the achatinids from a phylogenetic point of view. The identity of the shells of the giant Afriean snails is not always easily established and details of the genitalia are frequently required for eonelusive species identification. Al Mead supplied these data and put them in eontext.

Al Mead was a successful taxonomist and in the course of his studies he introduced 11 new taxa in the mollusks and two in insects. These are enumerated below. Regarding eponyms, it is surprising that there are only two (which should be remedied in the near future!): Archachatina (Tholachatina) meadi Bequaert, 1950, Bulletin of Museum of Comparative Zoology 105 (1): 204 (Tanzania); Sonorella meadi Miller, 1966, The Nautilus 80: 50 (Arizona, USA) [anecdotal information supplied by Mead himself is that this species is characterized by a small penis!]. Achatina eleanorae Mead, 1995, was named by Mead after his spouse. Much of his data in the form of notes, drawings, etc., are still unpublished; these have been deposited in the arehives of the National Museum of Natural History, Leiden, The Netherlands (now part of NCB/Naturalis--The National Centre for Biodiversity).

We appreciate the editorial suggestions from Alan Kabat (Washington, DC) and one anonymous reviewer for materially contributing to and considerably improving the manuscript by paying close attention to details.

LITERATURE CITED

- Anonymous. 2009a. Obituaries. Cornell Alumni Magazine 112 (1): 106.
- Anonymous. 2009b. The late Albert Mead. The Malacologist/ The Bulletin of the Malacological Society of London 53: 2.
- Anonymous. 2009e. Albert R. Mead (17 July 1915–13 March 2009). Unitas Malaeologica Newsletter 28: 16.
- Bruggen, A.C. van. 2009. In memoriam Professor Al Mead, 1913[eorrect year: 1915]–2009. Spirula 368: 51–52.
- Bullen, R.A. 1905. Notes on land and fresh-water shells from the Alhambra Diteh, Granada, Andalueia, Spain; on Recent land shells from various loealities near Carmona, Province of Sevilla; and on land, fresh-water, and marine shells from Holoeene deposits, Carmona. Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London 6: 309–313.

LIST OF NEW MOLLUSK TAXA INTRODUCED BY A.R. MEAD

(all Gastropoda Pulmonata, one subfamily, three genera, six species, one subspecies)

- Bequaertina, 1994, Bulletin of the Natural History Museum, London, Zoology 60 (1): 18, type speeies Achatina graueri Thiele, 1911 (East Central Africa from Zimbabwe to easternmost DR Congo and Uganda) (Aehatinidae).
- brachyphallus, Ariolimax californicus, 1943, American Midland Naturalist 30: 696 (holotype in California Aeademy of Sciences, San Francisco) (California) (Arionidae).
- Bruggenina, 2004, Zoologische Mededelingen Leiden 78 (25): 443, type species Archachatina sandgroundi Bequaert, 1950 (Rift Valley from Zimbabwe to Rwanda and Tanzania) (Achatinidae).

- Brownisca, 2004, Zoologische Mededelingen Leiden 78 (25): 445, type species Archachatina neumanni Thiele, 1933 (Sudan and Uganda to Somalia) (Achatinidae).
- *Callistoplepinae*, 1994, Bulletin of the Natural History Museum, London, Zoology 60 (1): 18, type genus *Callistoplepa* Ancey, 1888 (Equatorial Guinea to western DR Congo) (Achatinidae).
- *dolichophallus*, *Ariolimax*, 1943, American Midland Naturalist 30: 689 (holotype in California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco) (California) (Arionidac).
- eleanorae, Achatina (Lissachatina), 1995, Journal of Molluscan Studies 61: 265 (holotype in The Natural History Museum, London, U.K.) (East Africa, offshore islands of Tanzania) (Achatinidae).
- kilburni, Cochlitoma, 2004, Zoologische Mededelingen Leiden 78 (25): 425 (holotype in Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa) (South Africa, Pondoland) (Achatinidae).
- pilsbryi Mead and Miles, Pallifera (Pancalyptus), 1960, The Nautilus 74: 75 (holotype in California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco) (Arizona) (Philomycidae).
- puylaerti, Archachatina (Calachatina), 1998, Journal of African Zoology 112: 125 (holotype in Zoologisches Museum Berlin, Germany) (Togo) (Achatinidae).
- wigleyi, Cochlitoma, 2004, Zoologische Mededelingen Leiden 78 (25): 439 (holotype in Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa) (South Africa, NE. of East London) (Achatinidae).

LIST OF NEW TAXA OF INSECTS INTRODUCED BY A.R. MEAD

(all Coleoptera Chrysomelidae, 2 subspecies)

- *magistrigata*, 1938, *Donacia subtilis*, Pan-Paeific Entomologist 14 (3): 113 (holotype in California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco) (California).
- occcidentalis, 1938, Donacia distincta, Pan-Pacific Entomologist 14 (3): 114 (holotype in California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco) (California).

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF ALBERT RAYMOND MEAD

- 1938. New subspecies and notes on *Donacia* with key to the species of the Pacific States (Coleoptera, Chryso-melidae). Pan-Pacific Entomologist 14 (3): 113–120.
- 1942. The taxonomy, biology and genital physiology of the giant West Coast land slugs of the genus *Ariolimax* Morch (Gastropoda: Pulmonata). Cornell University Abstracts of Theses 1942: 312–314.
- 1943. Revision of the giant west coast land slugs of the genus *Ariolimax* Mörch (Pulmonata: Arionidae). American Midland Naturalist 30: 675–717.
- 1949. Selection of islands for experimental biologieal control of *Achatina fulica* in the Pacific. Advance report. Invertebrate Consultant Committee Micronesia, Pacific Science Board Natural Resources Council, 4 pp. (typescript).
- 1949. The giant snails. Atlantic 184 (2): 38–42.
- 1949. The giant snails. The Biologist 32(1/2): 9–15.

- 1949. The giant snails—on the rampage. Reader's Digest 55 (330): 10–12 (also in the Australian, British, French, Japanese, Portuguese, and Spanish editions; title varies).
- 1949. The giant snails. (Repartee) Atlantic 184 (4): 17–19.
- 1949. (A.R. Mead and Y. Kondo) Giant African snail (*Achatina fulica*) problem in Micronesia. Preliminary report. Invertebrate Consultant Committee Micronesia, Paeific Science Board Natural Resources Council, 6 pp. (type-script).
- 1950. Comparative genital anatomy of some African Achatinidae (Pulmonata). Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College 105: 219–291.
- 1950. The giant African snail problem (*Achatina fulica*) in Micronesia. Final report. Invertebrate Consultant Committee Micronesia, Pacific Science Board Natural Resources Council, 55 pp. (typescript).
- 1950. The problem of the giant African snail (*Achatina fulica*) in Micronesia. Final report. Invertebrate Consultant Committee Micronesia, Pacific Science Board Natural Resources Council, 30 pp. (mimeographed).
- 1951. Book Review: Soil and freshwater nematodes; a monograph, by T. Goodey, Methuen & Co., Ltd., London, XXVI + 390 pp., 190 text figs., 1951. \$7.00. Bios 22 (3): 215–216.
- 1951. Giant snails. In: The story of our time, Encyclopedia Yearbook 1951, Grolier Society, New York: 120–122.
- 1952. A course in techniques of biological literature and nomenclature. Journal of the Colorado-Wyoming Academy of Sciences 4 (4): 104.
- 1951. Malacological legislation. American Malacological Union News Bulletin and Annual Report for 1951: 11–12.
- 1952. Two new records of foreign mollusks in Arizona. Journal of the Colorado-Wyoming Academy of Sciences 4 (4): 90.
- 1953. Foreign mollusks in Arizona. American Malacological Union Annual Report for 1952: 30.
- 1952. The status quo of the problem of the giant African snail. American Malacological Union Annual Report for 1952: 34.
- 1953. (A.R. Mead and A.R. Kemmerer). Amino acid content of dehydrated giant African snails (*Achatina fulica* Bowdich). Science 117 (3032): 138–139.
- 1953. Additional introductions of foreign snails into Arizona. American Malacological Union Annual Report for 1953: 11–12.
- 1953. The economic significance of using giant African snail meal as poultry feed. American Malacological Union Annual Report for 1953: 5–7.
- 1955. The giant African (Kalutara) snail in Ceylon. Ceylon Forester (N.S.) 2 (1): 47–50.
- 1955. The proposed introduction of predatory snails into California. The Nautilus 69: 37–40.
- 1955. Biological control of the giant African snail. American Malacological Union Annual Reports for 1955: 31 [title only].
- 1956. A prognosis in the molluscan control program. American Malaeological Union Annual Reports for 1956: 23 [title only].
- 1956. Disease in the giant African snail Achatina fulica Bowdich. Science 123 (3208): 1130–1131.
- 1956. Predators need defending. The Nautilus 70: 65–69.
- 1958. Disease transmission in terrestrial mollusks. American Malacological Union Annual Reports for 1957: 26 [dated 1957 but published in 1958].

- 1958. Recent discoveries in the disease syndrome of the giant African snail. American Association for the Advancement of Science, Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division, Program 34th Annual Meeting: 22.
- 1959. Increasing complexity in the problems of the giant African snail. Journal of the Colorado-Wyoming Academy of Sciences 4 (11): 51–52.
- 1959. The appearance of the giant African snail in Arizona. Proceedings of the Hawaiian Entomological Soeiety 17 (1): 85–86.
- 1959. The continuing battle against the giant African snail. American Malacological Union Annual Reports for 1958: 37.
- 1960. Increasing complexity in the problems of the giant African snail. American Malaeological Union Annual Reports for 1959: 39.
- 1960. (A.R. Mead and C.D. Miles) New *Pallifera* (*Pancalyptus*) from Arizona. The Nautilus 74: 75–78.
- 1961. A prognosis in the problem of the giant African snail. In: Symposium: Ecology and Paeific distribution of the giant African snail with special reference to the measures that are being taken for its eontrol. Proceedings of the Ninth Pacific Science Congress, Bangkok 1957–19: 7–10.
- 1961. An epizootic in the giant African snail. American Malacological Union Annual Reports for 1960: 40–41.
- 1961. The giant African snail: a problem in economic malacology: i–xi, 1–257. University of Chicago Press, Chicago-London. PDF available at http://www.hear.org/books/ tgas1961/pdfs/tgas1961.pdf.
- 1961. (C.D. Miles and A.R. Mead) Rediscovery of Pilsbry's *Philomycus (Pallifera) arizonensis.* American Malaeological Union Annual Reports for 1960; 25.
- 1962. The giant African snail. Midway/A Magazine of Discovery in the Arts and Sciences 11: 20–33.
- 1963. A flatworm predator of the giant African snail *Achatina fulica* in Hawaii. Malacologia 1 (2): 305–311.
- 1963. A flatworm predator of the giant African snail, *Achatina fulica*, in Hawaii. American Association for the Advancement of Science, Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division, Program 39th Annual Meeting: 38.
- 1963. Additional introduction of foreign snails into Arizona. Sterkiana 9: 27 [reprint of 1953 abstract].
- 1963. Foreign mollusks in Arizona. Sterkiana 9: 27 [reprint of 1953 abstract].
- 1963. Giant snail. In: Invertebrate Consultants Committee for the Pacific Meeting of March 1–2, 1963. Pacific Science Board, National Academy of Sciences National Research Council: 6, 7, 25–29 (photo-offset).
- 1963. Discase, decline and predation in the giant snail populations of Hawaii. American Malacological Union Annual Reports for 1963; 22.
- 1964. Gastropods in scientific research. American Malacological Union Annual Reports for 1964: 29–30 [abstract, "read by title", anthor not present].
- 1966. (A.R. Mead, W.W. Dean, E.S. Kojima, L.Y. Ichinose) Aeromonas in the pathology of the giant African snail. Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division, American Association for the Advancement of Science and the New Mexico Academy of Science, Abstracts of Papers; 36.
- 1966. (A.R. Mead, W.W. Dean, E.S. Kojima, L.Y. Ichinose) Aeromonas in the pathology of the giant African snail. American Malacological Union Annual Reports for 1966: 19.

- 1968. Introduction of foreign land snails into Arizona. Proeeedings Conference Military Importance Mediterranean Snail Complex. US Naval Medical Field Research Laboratory Entomological Division Camp Lejeune, N.C., Entomological Division 28 (11): 29–38.
- 1968. Notaciones del progreso en la ciencias marinas en la Universidad de Arizona. In: Consejo para el Desarrollo Pesquero del Golfo de California. IV Reunión regional para el desarrollo pesquero del Golfo de California, Los Moehis, Sinaloa, Mexico, Jan. 29–30, 1968, Memoria, 4 pp.
- 1968. The third European Malacological Congress. American Malacologieal Union Annual Reports for 1968: 61–64.
- 1969. (D.A. Thomson, A.R. Mead, J.R. Sehreiber, J.A. Hunter, W.F. Savage, and W.W. Rinne) Environmental impact of brine effluents on the Gulf of California. United States Department of the Interior, Research and Development Progress Report 387: viii + 196 pp.
- 1970. Aeromonas liquefaciens in the leukodermia syndrome of Achatina fulica. Malacologia 9 (Proceedings of the Third European Malacological Congress, Vienna, 1968): 43.
- 1969. The University of Arizona Marine Sciences Program. American Malacological Union Annual Reports for 1969: 61.
- 1970. The University of Arizona Marine Seienees Program. Echo 2: 19.
- 1970. (W.W. Dean, A.R. Mead and W.T. Northey) *Aeromonas liquefaciens* in the giant African snail, *Achatina fulica*. Journal of Invertebrate Pathology 16: 346–351.
- 1970. Symposium: Scientific and popular publication in malacology. Echo 2: 27–31 [summary of remarks by Mead edited by J.T. Smith, with additional notes by Mead].
- 1971. The spread of the giant African snail to the continental United States. Echo 3: 29.
- 1971. Helicid land mollusks introduced into North America. American Malacological Union Annual reports for 1970: 55.
- 1971. Status of *Achatina* and *Rumina* in the United States. American Malacologieal Union Annual reports for 1970: 56.
- 1971. Helicid land mollusks introduced into North America. Biologist (Phi Sigma Society) 53: 104–111.
- 1971. Status of *Achatina* and *Runnia* in the United States. Biologist (Phi Sigma Society) 53: 112–117.
- 1972. Recent developments in the problem of the giant African snail. Journal of the Colorado-Wyoming Academy of Sciences 7: 67.
- 1973. A prognosis in the spread of the giant African snail to continental United States. Malacologia 14 (Proceedings of the Fourth European Malacological Congress, Geneva, 1971): 427.
- 1973. New outbreaks in the Florida giant African snail infestation. American Malacological Union Bulletin for 1972 (Volume 38): 19.
- 1976. Comparative anatomical studies in Europe on the African Achatinidae. Western Society of Malacologists Annual Report 9: 39.
- 1977. The giant African snail and economic malacology. Malacologia 16 (Proeeedings of the Fifth European Malacological Congress, Milan, 1974): 157.
- 1979. Anatomical studies in the African Achatinidae—a preliminary report. Malacologia 18 (Proceedings of the

Sixth European Malacological Congress, Amsterdam, 1977): 133–138.

- 1979. Biological control of terrestrial snails (Premier Colloque International de Pathologie et Parasitologie des Mollusques, Perpignan, France, 9–12 September 1977). Haliotis 8: 263–264.
- 1979. Economic malacology with particular reference to Achatina fulica. In: V. Fretter and J. Peake, eds., Pulmonates 2B: i–x, 1–150. Academic Press, London.
- 1980. The giant African snails enter the commercial field. Abstracts Seventh International Malacalogical Congress, Perpignan, 1980. Haliotis 10 (2), separate supplementary abstract.
- 1982. The giant African snails enter the commercial field. Malacologia 22 (Proceedings of the Seventh European Malacological Congress, Perpignan, 1980): 489–493.
- 1983. New perspectives in the distribution and phylogeny of the African Achatinidae (Pulmonata: Signurrethra). Abstracts Eighth International Congress of Malacology, Budapest, 1983: 86.
- 1986. Anatomical studies transfer *Leucotaenius* from Achatinidae to Aeavidae (Pulmonata: Sigmurethra). Archiv für Molluskenkunde 116: 137–155.
- 1986. How do land snails succeed in invading new territories? Abstracts Ninth International Malacological Congress, Edinburgh, 1986: 52.
- 1987. (C.V. Haynes and A.R. Mead) Radiocarbon dating and paleoclimatic significance of subfossil *Limicolaria* in northwestern Sudan. Quaternary Research 28: 86–99.
- 1988. Anatomy of the South African Archachatina ustulata (Lamarck) (Pulmonata: Achatinidae). Journal of Molluscan Studies 54: 363–365.
- 1989. Anatomical eriteria in the systematics of the Achatinidae (Pulmonata). Abstracts Tenth International Malacological Congress, Tübingen, 1989: 160.

- 1992. A new subfamily and genus in Achatinidae (Pulmonata: Sigmurethra). Abstracts Eleventh International Malacological Congress, Siena, 1992: 346.
- 1992. Anatomical criteria in the systematics of the Achatinidac (Pulmonata). Proceedings of the Tenth International Malacological Congress, Tübingen, 1989 [2]: 549–553.
- 1992. (A.R. Mead and L. Palcy) Two giant African land snail species spread to Martinique, French West Indies. The Veliger 35: 74–77.
- 1992. (L. Palcy and A.R. Mead) Les deux redoutables escargots géants africains à la Martinique. Phytoma Défense Végétale 449: 48–49.
- 1994. A new subfamily and genus in Achatinidae (Pulmonata: Sigmurethra). Bulletin of the Natural History Museum, London, Zoology 60: 1–37.
- 1995. Anatomical studics reveal new phylogenetic interpretations in *Lissachatina* (Pulmonata: Achatinidae). Journal of Molluscan Studies 61: 257–273.
- 1995. Anatomy, phylogeny, and zoogeography in the African land snail family Achatinidae. Abstracts Twelfth International Congress of Malacology, Vigo, 1995: 422–423.
- 1998. A new species of Archachatina in the Dahomey Gap of West Africa and its implications in phylogeny (Pnlmonata: Achatinidae). Journal of African Zoology 112: 123–145.
- 1998. Comparative anatomy establishes correlativity in distributional direction and phylogenetic progression in the Achatinidae. Abstracts World Congress of Malacology, Washington, DC, 1998: 214.
- 2001. Reproductive anatomy defines phylogeny and interprets distribution in the African giant land snails. Abstracts World Congress of Malacology, Vienna, 2001: 215.
- 2004. Comparative reproductive anatomy in the South African giant land snails (Gastropoda: Pulmonata: Achatinidae). Zoologische Mededelingen Leiden 78: 417–450.